

THRUST MADE BY RUSSIANS AT TEUTONS IN EAST

Savage Counter Thrust By Russians, With American Note, Hold the Stage in the British Public's Interest.

NOTE CONSIDERED "FIRM BUT PACIFIC"

Russians, Apparently, Have Stopped Teutons and Have Taken Most of Those Who Crossed the River Dniester.

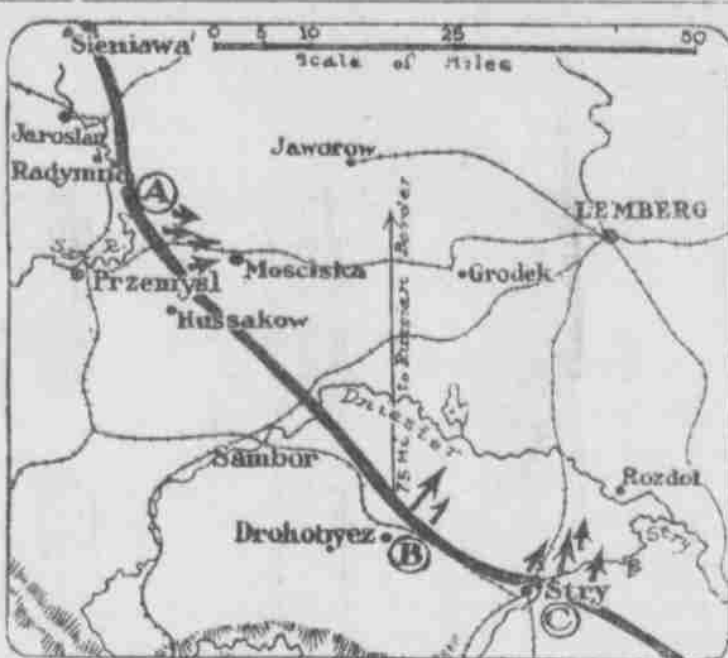
LONDON, June 11.—The American note to Germany, which is considered here "firm but pacific" divided the interest of the British public with the successful Russian counter thrust against the Austro-German line in Galicia. When placards and the evening newspapers announced the receipt of the note, there was a general rush for copies as the text was anxiously awaited. It arrived too late, however, for comment in the evening editions. The Russian success naturally caused gratification and relief, and now the military experts expect it to be a repulsion in Galicia of what occurred before Warsaw last winter when the Germans suffered enormous losses in their efforts to break the Russian front on the Bzura and Narewa rivers.

As on that occasion, Russian reinforcements arrived in time to force back a portion of General Von Linington's army which had crossed the Dniester near Zorawna before they could be entrenched and entrenched. Heavy fighting continues along the river, where the Austrians are making a determined effort to stem the Russian advance. Today's toll by German submarines was five vessels. The vessels sunk were the British steamer "Strathgairn," the Russian steamer "Daria," the Swedish steamer "Dagmar," the Russian bark "Thomson" and the British trawler "Intrepid." A British warship was also attacked by submarine in the Adriatic but escaped port slightly damaged.

The German and Austrian officials make no mention of the fighting in the region of Zorawna but from the account aimed at Petrograd, the Austro-Germans must have suffered very heavy reverses to have lost seventeen guns and 7,000 prisoners, and the fact that military men express the belief that very few of those who crossed the Dniester could have escaped. The Russians also claim that further up the Dniester and directly south of Lemberg, they have pressed their opponents back and have taken another 2,000 prisoners, while near Mosiska, to the east of Przemyśl, they say the Germans suffered very severely when they attacked the Russian positions. In Eastern Galicia and Bukovina the Russians continue to fall back to the Dniester under Austrian pressure. Following the example of the Italians, who occupied Atyona, the Albanian port of the straits of Otranto, the Serbians are marching across northern Albania toward the port Durazzo, while the Montenegrins are making for the port of Alessio, still further to the north. For some time Albania had been overrun by bands which, it is alleged, were organized by Austrians and Turks to harass Serbia. In fact those bands more than once invaded Serbian territory. Opinion generally is expressed that these occupations probably will spell the end of Albanian integrity.

NEW BRITISH BLUE BOOK.
LONDON, June 11.—In the form of a Blue Book an inch thick, the British government has issued a collection of diplomatic documents relating to the outbreak of the war. It includes a reprint of the British diplomatic correspondence, the French Yellow Book, the Russian Orange Book, the Belgian Gray Book, the Serbian Blue Book, the German White Book, the Austrian Red Book. These are supplemented by a series of subsequent documents, including the telegrams exchanged between King George, the German Emperor and the emperor of Russia, prior to the war. A million copies of the report of Lord Bryce's commission on German atrocities are to be printed for free house-to-house distribution in all parts of Great Britain.

AUSTRO-GERMANS NEARING LEMBERG



The recent fall of Przemyśl not only straightens out the Austro-German line in Galicia, but it leaves the Russians without a single foothold on the west bank of the San and gives the Austro-German troops a straight line of advance across open country toward Lemberg, the last great Galician stronghold in Russian hands. As may be seen by the map, the battle line, which runs almost straight south-east from the San to the Dniester, is now only thirty-five miles, on an average, from Lemberg.

A marks the new battle line in the neighborhood of Przemyśl. If the line in the neighborhood of Drohobycz (chiefly important because it is the center of the Galician oil fields, the recapture of which probably is valued more highly by the Germans than that of Przemyśl itself) and C is the line near Stry. The Russians are now back nearly to the line which they held last September, after the victory of Rawa Ruska and the capture of Lemberg.

GOVERNOR GIVES REASON FOR HIS VETO

Hunt Dilates Upon the Provision of Bill Which Curtailed School Expenditure From \$500,000 to \$100,000

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 11.—In his veto message of parts of House Bill No. 13, the general appropriation bill of the last session, Governor Hunt called attention to the fact that it was only by reason of the failure of the second state legislature during its regular session to make adequate provisions of the state institutions and departments of state that there had been a necessity for the first extra session. It was evident from the paragraph in his message that the governor approached with a spirit of hesitation the execution of his veto on such a great part of the work of the first extra session.

His message covers the following items:
The appropriation for clerks in the corporation department of the corporation commission was wholly disapproved on the ground that it was inadequate; the provision relating to the assistant attorney general was disapproved as to the repeal clause by reason of the fact that the law becoming effective June 10th, had the veto not been exercised, would have left the office of attorney general without assistants for the balance of the month.

The entire provisions in the bill relating to the state tax commission were disapproved thus permitting the present revenue law blanket provision, which appropriates whatever money is necessary for the use of the commission, to stand. In connection with this item the governor calls attention to the fact that the tax commission collects the revenues of the state and enforces an equitable distribution of the burden entailed by that collection. A department charged with such important duties in relation to the state's welfare should not be unduly hampered in its activities through the absence of legislative consideration for its actual needs.

He disapproves a provision in the bill in its entirety relating to the department for game protection, for the reason that the protection of game under the proposed appropriation was made wholly dependent on the various fees accruing from office fees, fines and forfeitures.

As heretofore outlined in despatches to you in nearly every instance where on an item the legislature had provided for a repeal of a statutory provisions the veto was extended for the reason that the legislature had violated their constitutional rights in repealing laws relating to the appropriation of the department of state institutions for the fiscal year of the state ending June 30th, 1915. His call for the first extra session limited the action of the legislature to appropriations for the years ending June 30th, (Continued on Page 4)

LAND CODE IS ENGROSSED IN HOUSE

House Disposes of Land Code on Second Reading. Opposition Will Prevent Adoption as an Emergency.

OTHER CHANGES ARE POSSIBLE IN THE BILL

Senate, According to Forecast, May Take the Appointing Power, Under Bill, From Hands of Governor Hunt.

PHOENIX, June 11.—The House finally disposed of the land bill on second reading and the bill, as amended, has been ordered printed. This action was taken after considerable debate, many members urging that it was desirable to have a complete text of the bill before them before the bill goes to a final vote and indicated that they might further a move to amend the bill by instructing the enrolling committee to make the changes.

A pool of the House shows the bill, in its present condition, will fail to pass as an emergency measure and it is doubtful, unless further amendments are made in regard to the method of fixing the valuation of improvements, whether the bill will have more than a bare majority, as it was by a majority of one vote that the present text in the bill on this subject, was incorporated in the measure.

A majority of the members are opposed to turning over to a land commission the naming of appraisers of improvements, preferring that such function be performed by a board named by the chairman of the supervisors of the county in which the land is located. Should the bill reach the senate there is every indication to believe that the senate will amend it by naming, in the law, a land commissioner, there being an overwhelming sentiment to prevent the continuation of the commission of Mulford Winsor, whom it is believed the governor would name should the lower be left with the executive to make a selection, as the House bill now provides.

The senate approved Collier's irrigation district bill, after adopting amendments, and the bill was ordered engrossed. During the debate is developed that the attorney general had given an opinion that the present irrigation law, on the statute books, was not only inoperative but was unconstitutional.

TABLES TURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Chief Inspector Frederick Sutherland of the State Board of Pharmacy, accused of bribery among his fellow inspectors, stands tonight in the shoes of an accused as the alleged taker of bribes for the protection of the opium traffic in San Francisco. Sergeant of Police O'Brien, a witness for the defense testified as to statements made by Sutherland, that he had received money from Chinese opium den, told them to keep their houses at late as January 20 last. Sutherland, in the role of prosecuting attorney, cross examined the accusers.

ROB MOVING TRAIN.

LOS ANGELES, June 11.—Two masked men, armed with revolvers, boarded the Southern Pacific passenger train from San Francisco to Los Angeles at Chatsworth late tonight and went through the last four cars and robbed the passengers. After holding up the passengers the men pull the bell cord, stopping the train at Hewitt, near Burbank and made their escape. A posse is being organized.

RANSOM FOR HORSES.

ALTON, Ill., June 11.—About seven hundred British and French war horses, part of a herd of several thousand, which escaped from a stockade during the electrical storm last night, are being held for ransom by German farmers whose lands the horses overrun and damaged. More than a thousand horses are still at large.

FIGHTING WITH ALLIES IN HOPES TO REGAIN ANCIENT KURDISTAN KINGDOM



Abdurrazzak.
Abdurrazzak is a descendant of Bedrhan Bey, the ancient king of Botan in Kurdistan, who in 1262 declared war on Turkey. He is now in the czar's military service, recruiting Kurds for the Russian army. If the allies win he hopes to regain the kingdom lost by his ancestor six and one-half centuries ago.

SEARCH IS MADE FOR OFFICER OF EITEL

Department of Justice Looking for Missing Officer and Two Men of Interned German Auxilliary Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Department of Justice officials have settled upon a means of proceeding against Lieutenant Brauer and several sailors reported missing from the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Friedrich at Norfolk. If they can not be located in the United States, Prosecution under the immigration laws, it is agreed, will be the most effective way for dealing with the fugitives. Brauer and the men who accompanied him, left the Eitel while the ship was at Newport News and before she was interned or her officers paroled.

After nearly a month of search agents of the Department failed to locate the missing Germans. It is supposed by this time they must have succeeded in escaping from American territory. Officials of the State Department prepared to make representations to the German government if the men return to Germany.

During the war between Russia and Japan, a Russian officer and two men under parole at San Francisco, escaped and reached Vladivostok. Upon representations by the State Department, the Russian government promptly returned the men. If Brauer and his companions are captured by the Allies, while endeavoring to make their way to Germany, they will probably be treated as ordinary prisoners of war.

HIDDEN GUNS FOUND

NAPLES, June 11.—The German steamer Bayern, which has been interned here since last August, today was unloaded by the Italian authorities. Hidden under ostensible goods of no importance, were field guns, machine guns and several aeroplanes. As none of this war material was mentioned in the ship's papers, the customs officials seized all. The Bayern sailed from Hamburg several days before the opening of hostilities between Austria and Serbia ostensibly for Yokohama and Hankow. She first put into Naples for safety. The German government tried repeatedly to obtain possession of the cargo but failed.

OPTIMISM IS EXPRESSED OVER U. S. NOTE

More Optimism Prevails Than at any Time Since Diplomatic Correspondence Began Over the Lusitania.

NOTE'S MEANING TAKEN IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Majority Feel That Note Leaves Ways Open by Which Both Nations Can Retain Their Honor and Gain Ends.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Optimism more pronounced than since the diplomatic correspondence with Germany over the sea zone war began, was manifested in official quarters over the prospects of a peaceful outcome pending the controversy between the United States and Germany. The American note was presented at the Berlin foreign office by Gerard. It is interpreted on all sides as decidedly friendly and leaving the way open for a satisfactory solution with honor to both sides.

Officially it is stated a note will soon be sent to Great Britain and her allies instating upon a change in the operation of the blockade conducted by them so that it would conform to the principles of international law, forbidding interference in the trade of non-entrenched passing to and from belligerent countries through contiguous neutral country.

This, it is generally believed, will be an important factor in convincing the German government that the United States would maintain the same vigorous position on the fundamental points in international law with respect to the Allies as has been the Anglo-American policy since the beginning of the war.

Close reading, in diplomatic quarters of the American note to Germany presented by Ambassador Gerard today, the second since the Lusitania was sunk, brought out a variety of predictions and views as to the manner in which Germany will reply. There is a general feeling of confidence, however, that Germany will accept some of the several avenues of approach, purposely included in the note by the American government, so as to make possible a friendly settlement.

Much importance is attached to the statement of the willingness of the United States to exercise its good offices between the belligerents in any attempt to come to an understanding by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed.

This, it is believed in many quarters, might result in correspondence that might ultimately lead to peace negotiations. It was learned too, that copies of the note had been copied to the American embassies at London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome for the information of the ambassadors there, and that copies will be deposited at the respective foreign offices of those capitals.

YAQUIS ON RAID.

LOS ANGELES, June 11.—Private advices here state that 700 Yaqui Indians are expected momentarily to renew the attack against the American colonists in Esperanza, Sonora. There are only about forty Americans able to bear arms but they expect aid of detachments reported sent by Governor Maximo.

Among the Americans are Wm. and James Ryan, Chicago; Harry Glavin, San Jose; Frank Paulin, Sacramento. Nothing has been heard of Mrs. George Anthony or Mrs. Landsdowne, the Los Angeles women who left Nogales, Sonora yesterday to make the 300-mile trip to Espanza alone.

PLANS IN ABEYANCE

BERLIN, June 11.—No steps as yet have been taken for the publication of the American note. The German government which plans to defer the answer until the arrival of Dr. Gerbert, representative of Count Von Bernstorff, would, it is said, have been better pleased if the note had not been given out at present in the United States, in order to avoid newspaper comment in the interim.